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PROSPECT OF A SETTLEMENT.

The agreement entered into between the government and the railroads, relative to the increase of rates, gives assurance of a settlement on a basis fair to all. The roads will submit the proposed schedule to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the administration withdraws the injunction suit. The Commission will be given power to investigate the proposed increases in rates, and to take action in the matter, and thus the public will be given all guarantee possible that no rates are made that are not perfectly justifiable, and at the same time the rights and interests of the roads will be fully considered.

The injunction suit was probably instituted, because technically it was not directed against the higher rates but against the combination of the several roads to bring about an agreement. But the general demand is for uniformity of rates and special favors to none. How can this uniformity be attained unless the roads are permitted to confer and agree on their schedules? The situation presented a contradiction that the suit would have brought out in greater clearness.

There has been some uncertainty in the railroad world lately. Leading bankers, it is stated in Eastern papers, have advised against investment in railroad stocks. But if this advice is followed it means a cessation of improvements. It means that money is withheld from circulation for double-tracking, tunneling, rolling stock, etc. And nothing is surer to injure the country financially than the cancellation of orders for railroad supplies and completion of improvements. The prospect of a settlement of the rate dispute on a fair basis should go a long way to restore confidence and prevent business depression.

It has become popular in certain quarters to denounce the railroads without any regard for facts, or reason. With that kind of procedure no one who takes a broad view of the situation can have any sympathy, even when he admits that there are imperfections in the rate schedule that ought to be remedied. He looks at the other side of the story, and he finds that the railroads are distributing at least 70 per cent of their receipts to their employees and to the mills and factories that supply materials. He finds that everything the roads buy costs more than it used to. Locomotives have increased from \$12,000 to \$20,000 and freight cars, of which 100,000 are destroyed or retired annually, now cost \$12,000 each, as against \$750. Between 1898 and 1908 the gross earnings of the railroads increased 94 per cent, the cost of fuel increased 176 per cent. Between 1898 and 1908 the gross earnings of the railroads per mile increased 58 per cent, but the increase in taxes was 5.3 per cent. In 1906 the railroads advanced wages about 17 per cent, but the cost of living has increased that some of the railroad employees are worse off now than they were then, and so press constantly for better pay. Under the circumstances, what can be done? The roads must be kept going. They are the veins and arteries through which the life of the continent pulsates. They must be kept in healthy condition for the benefit of the entire body.

In olden times the popular remedy against every physical ailment was bleeding. Some of our modern reformers seem to have returned to that practice. They are phlebotomists. They believe in blood-letting, but that is a poor remedy.

CITY MAY BE REDEEMED.

"The Church Trumpet," a neat little paper published in this city in the fall of 1909, has the following in its issue of June 5:

"A few weeks ago we had occasion to call attention to the increasing number of petty fights being held in our city under the direction of so-called athletic clubs. At the time there was no evidence of interference or opposition either by the officers of the city or county, or the press of the city.

"Since then, however, two of the daily papers, the Tribune and the Ensign, have begun a vigorous fight against these disgraceful affairs that will be productive of splendid results, unless we are badly mistaken. "These two papers are edited by men of powerful intellect, whose views carry with them the conviction that the writer knows the subject about which he writes, and how, that both have combined their efforts to purge the city of criminals in the form of pugilists and fight promoters. The results will be watched with extreme interest by the Christian people of the city. The sudden and almost simultaneous onslaught of both papers has created consternation in the ranks of the law-breakers, for unless they can devise some means to cause the papers to cease their exposures, their careers in this community is just about ended.

"Thanks to the News; thanks to the Tribune.

"The real citizens are with you." We earnestly believe and hope that "The Church Trumpet" in the last sentence quoted expresses the true sentiment of the majority of the citizens in this city. And we furthermore believe that the tardy recognition of the existence of this sentiment has caused the anti-Mormon organ, for political reasons, to change its attitude on the question of prize-fighting. As for the "News" its views are the same as they have always been.

But the point we desired to make is this that if the good and highly

esteemed citizens for which "The Church Trumpet" speaks really want to see the moral atmosphere of the City cleared, they must not rely entirely on the newspapers. These are helping agencies, but the real work must be done by the citizens themselves. We believe that a great deal of good might be accomplished if some of the influential ministers would call the citizens together and lay the entire situation before them, as was done by the ministers of this city many years ago, when a corrupt administration caused the voters to regret the day they had lent it at the polls. Dr. Hiff was one of the warm promoters of that reform movement, and if there ever was justification for a minister to take a hand in civic affairs, there was at that time, and there is now. And we believe we can assure the citizens of Latter-day Saints that in any movement for the betterment of moral conditions, they will have the support and co-operation of the Church members, to a man.

But why should such a movement, if it materializes, as we pray and hope it will do, be confined to prize fighting? There are disreputable saloons that are regular nests of vice and crime. There are dens in which gambling is going on and in which criminals rendezvous. There are places in which prostitution has been converted into a dividend-paying business by "respectable" citizens. May we not appeal to you, brethren and sisters of the churches that have come here to redeem the "Mormons," to begin by taking some active and effective measures against institutions that necessarily must attract the curse of heaven upon a community? Is it inconsistent to appeal to those for aid, who helped to initiate the fostering care? We think not. The responsibility rests upon the City administration and its supporters. If only the consciences of the citizens can be aroused to the actual facts, of which they are ignorant, we believe they will rally and undo the wrong that has been done in a moment of political excitement.

ETIQUETTE OF THE FLAG.

We again revert to a subject of which there seems to be a great deal of ignorance—proper respect for the flag. Some people hoist the flag and let it wave in the breeze, day and night, until it is worn out. This is entirely improper. The flag should never be left on a fort actually besieged. It should be taken down at sunset and properly cared for. According to the Washington Post, the government regulations provide that on the death of a President in office, its flag shall be displayed at half-mast only one day.

In memory of the 250,000 Union soldiers who lost their lives during the civil war, on May 30, Memorial day, each year, the United States displays its flag at half-staff at all army posts, stations and national cemeteries, from sunrise till midday. Immediately before noon a dirge is played by the band or field music, and the national salute of 21 guns is fired. At the conclusion of this memorial tribute to the staff and remains there until sunset. The national salute is not to be long in mourning for any man or number of men, no matter how exalted their rank.

When the flag is to be displayed at half-mast, it is lowered to that position from the top of the staff. It is first hoisted to the top and then lowered. It does not hurt to remind patriotic citizens of their disrespect to the flag, when they have it out over night, as if it were forgotten and forsaken.

UNFIT BY BIRTH.

When the late King of England died, there seemed to be a tacit agreement that the hostilities against the House of Lords were to be suspended for the time being. This agreement has been kept. When the war began again, the lords are likely to be attacked from a very unexpected side.

Sir Francis Galton, the great exponent of the science of eugenics—if that is a science—has recently asserted, in the Times, that primogeniture or the exclusive right of inheritance to a peerage be abolished on the ground that "the eldest born are as a rule inferior in natural gifts to the younger born, in a small but significant degree." This statement has been corroborated by Dr. David Heron, of London, who says, in an interview:

"Popular opinion is always wrong. The first-born is more likely to be sane, tuberculous, or criminal, than the others. It follows therefore, that the tendency to diminish the size of families increases the chance of the survival of such individuals in the community."

Professor Karl Pearson, another scientist of the same school, takes a similar view. He says:

"If our observations are correct, and I believe them to be so, the mental and physical condition of the first and second born members of a family is differentiated from that of later members. They are of a more nervous and less stable constitution."

"We find that the neurotic, the insane, the tuberculous, and the alcoholic are more frequent among the elder born. Dr. Goring's results for criminality show the same law. "The result of this law is remarkable. It means that if you reduce the size of the family, you will tend to decrease the relative proportion of the mentally and physically sound in the community. You will not get the best of the race in the least if, as I suspect, the extraordinarily able man, the genius, is also among the early born. For you will not lose him if you have a larger family, although you will lose the sounder members if you curtail it."

We are not prepared to express an opinion as to the correctness of the observations or the conclusions drawn. It strikes us that some of the greatest men and women of history have been first born. But the attack on the House of Lords is now continued, from a scientific standpoint certainly is a strange and novel sight. The argument is that most of the peers are by reason of their birth less fit for the position they hold than their younger brothers would be.

RELIGION IN THE PULPIT.

Gov. Draper, of Massachusetts, at a festival in Boston the other day, said in part:

"I go to church every Sunday of the

year. . . I go in the expectation of hearing a Unitarian sermon based on the principles that underlie our faith. I do not go to hear about political economy or to be instructed in political principles. I therefore recommend to the Unitarian churches that when they preach to their people they remember that the people want religion, and lots of it, and not political economy."

We do not know just what the Governor referred to specifically, but as a general principle the proposition is correct. Those who go to church do so not in the expectation of hearing a lecture on political economy; nor on the blessings of anarchy; but on some subject more directly related to religion.

A SILLY ARGUMENT.

Senator Lorimer, in his famous defense before the Senate, had recourse to rather peculiar logic, when he said, referring to Lee O'Neill Browne, of Illinois:

"I recall a pleasant chat that I had with him on an occasion when we were discussing the heretofore, and during the course of which he told me that he believed the Bible from cover to cover. Such a man will not stoop to so low a level as to become a bribe-taker or a bribe-giver."

This is a childish argument. A great many wrong-doers have professed the greatest reverence for the Bible. Says the Washington Herald:

"It is a melancholy fact that numerous men who profess to 'believe the Bible from cover to cover' ought to be in the penitentiary, and would be if they got their dues. Satan 'believes' in the Bible to hear Satan tell it—whenever it seems necessary in his immediate business. Not only does Satan set up a stout claim to religious orthodoxy now and then, but he is reputed to be the very cleverest of the clever in maintaining his pretensions by literal and exact quotations from the Gospels. From Genesis to Revelation, Satan knows the Bible—backward and forward! If Satan's say-so were all it required to convince Mr. Lorimer that Satan is an immaculate paragon of virtue, Satan would not even bother with his horns or tail up his tail while delivering to Mr. Lorimer the proof of Satan's worthiness and general high character."

It is a truism that it is not belief in the Bible, but practicing its teachings, that saves from wrong-doing and keeps one in the straight and narrow path. When a public man is reduced to such arguments in self-defense, the case must be desperate.

Adversity ruins more men than prosperity does.

There is nothing lovelier than a June rose except a June bride.

An aviator who breaks the record does not smash his head.

In the matter of hat pins to be forewarned is to be foreshortened.

When it comes to earthquakes, Italy is not the land of dolce far niente.

No one would object if some of the railroads advanced their rate of speed.

Only ten days more and the "return from Elba" will be an accomplished fact.

If prices continue to soar people will have to enter into a new modus vivendi.

At a race track one can never tell whether the race is to the swift or to some rank outsider.

Joy may be duty and love law, but joy-riding is not duty and joy-riders too often are lawless.

The White House is becoming a regular Hague tribunal for the settlement of railroad disputes.

Thomas W. Lawson recently dropped into verse, when everybody was thinking he had dropped out of sight.

Why do not those who favor nature study in the public schools urge the study of the language of flowers?

If there is a Maybray gang at Buena Vista give them Maybray treatment. Leavenworth is the place for them.

We hope the people of Salt Lake will keep away from the race track. If they do not want to be robbed, they will remain away.

The government and the western railroads have pooled their differences and agreed to maintain the status quo ante.

Nothing rivets the attention of people more than the riveting of the steel frame work of the various great buildings now being erected in this city.

The Japanese are going to send an expedition in search of the south pole. Such an expedition will be able to determine whether it is made of bamboo.

President James of the University of Illinois says that Chicago is the "plague spot" of America in the matter of med-

ical education. It is much to be feared that the plague has spread to other medical centers.

Senator Nelson is a strong believer in the conservation of natural resource but not in the prohibition of the use of natural resources. Common sense that, and the policy believed in all over the west where the chief unappropriated natural resources are.

A year ago in March a young California lady wedded a Japanese gentleman. Now the American wife of the Japanese gentleman is in Nevada suing for a divorce. It was bound to come, and perhaps the sooner the better. Such marriages are doomed to failure and are a striking evidence of the wisdom of laws against miscegenation.

Addressing the London Institute of Journalists, Colonel Roosevelt said that he was "impressed with the need of newspapers speaking softly regarding the affairs of other nations." In view of the Guildhall speech, one finds it hard to determine whether the Colonel was ironical or humorous in the Stationers' Hall address.

SEVERITY OF NEW YORK COURT.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Young Edmund A. Guggenheim, son of Senator Simon Guggenheim, was sent to jail. He served out his sentence and is now square with the law. Society should not look askance at him nor refuse him an opportunity to earn an honest living. His punishment is not too severe. He should not be made to suffer for the rest of his life. Guggenheim, it appears, is not a first offender; but this should not be held against him now that the law has exacted its penalty. Three times was Guggenheim in the toils. The first two offenses did not bring him behind prison bars. But it was three times and out; or rather three times and in, for the third time landed the young man in the Tombs to serve out a sentence of thirty-five minutes in jail imposed by a severe and cruel New York judge. Guggenheim was not measured, "mugged," or treated to a free prize fight. He was not compelled to don striped raiment. He was not presented with a repeat of bread and water. He was not even placed in a cell. A kindhearted warden, evidently disapproving of the harshness of the judge, allowed the young offender to spend the time of his incarceration in the lawyers' room at the Tombs. For thirty-five long and dreary minutes the unfortunate youth could not find a friend to sympathize with him. He could not sufficiently praise the kindness of that warden who did so much to alleviate the rigor of the tedious confinement.

CAN THE MAINE BE RAISED?

Army and Navy Journal.

That the wreck of the Maine will never be raised so that it will float is the impression of the leading members of the Corps of Engineers of the army, who have given the subject close study and have arrived at their conclusion from the data at present obtainable. These, it may be said, are none too complete or copious. As far as the estimates can be made the cost seems almost prohibitive, too great for even the sentimental enthusiasm behind the wreck. The statement of General Marshall, chief of engineers, that five times the amount appropriated, or actually half a million dollars, would be necessary to raise the wreck is now seen, after further thought, to be on the conservative side. The difficulty lies not so much in the depth of water—thirty feet—as in the lighter feet of mud in which the shattered remains of the noble ship lie. Anyone acquainted with the difficulties attending such a task will understand that the chief trouble will arise in overcoming the obstacle of the mud in such a way as to be able to get the wreck under the wreck. As already stated in the Army and Navy Journal, the building of a coffer dam around the wreck will provide a very costly undertaking.

JUST FOR FUN

Whoever is worth doing, is worth doing well.—Life.

We think the world is growing better. There seems to be an increasing determination to make the other fellow do what is right.—Puck.

Visitor—And you always did your daring robberies single-handed? Why didn't you have a pal?
Prisoner—Well, sir, I was afraid he might turn out to be dishonest.—Cleveland Leader.

"Always speak kindly of the absent," said young Mr. Primly.
"I would," replied Miss Cayenne, "if I thought it would be an inducement to some tiresome people to remain so!"—Washington Star.

Robbs-Scribner has written a most exhaustive magazine article on the intrinsic value of commodities as compared with their market value.
Slobbs—Well, he's pretty well equipped to write such an article. He hasn't even a collar button without getting stuck.—Philadelphia Record.

Hitched His Wagon to the Comet. Some little time ago, Thorwald Tenney, son of the J. Tenney, a Canadian, entered for the best poem on "Success." Last Saturday our young townsman, who is of the tender age of 180, Branford High school, received the good news that out of 500 poems sent by contestants from all over the states and Canada, his was the best, and the first prize was his. None of the friends of the young man knew that he had any aspirations along poetic lines, so the surprise was complete. Mr. Tenney was the only one who mentioned Halley's comet in his poem—Branford Note in New Haven Register.

Look Beyond the Guinea Pig.

You who read this may think the plague that swept cities from the earth in the middle ages a thing of the past. But it is not. The black plague that sent the dead-carts through London in the time of the great scourge, with their ghoulish cry, "Bring out your dead," IS IN AMERICA, AND HAS BEEN FOR YEARS.

It is hoped that it may be kept from spreading. It is believed that it will never again in these days of disinfectants, sanitation and antitoxins, as it did in medieval days in Europe, and as it does in Asia now. But nobody can tell.

Draw about the city of San Francisco is a cordon of silent heroes who are fighting, fighting, fighting, day after day, month after month, to localize the plague. They are humble health employees, who get small pay, but they take their lives in their hands every day—for our sakes.

A rat or a mouse from the slums meets midway a rat or a mouse from the palace. A flea passes from one rodent to the other. It is a thing so small, so negligible, that it seems beneath contempt; but the animal goes back to the palace, and one day a flea from it bites the pampered heir of the house, perhaps, and he sinks smitten by the pestilence. Thus does the plague spread, and it gets started. Rats and other rodents run through the same passages in the earth. So the ground squirrels in the open country about San Francisco become infected with plague. A boy thrust his arm into a squirrel's hole and was bitten by a flea and taken with the disease. Out in the open country, it was a thing to send a thrill of dread over the continent; for there are ground squirrels in the open districts and rats in the cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was a thousand times as serious as if a hostile host of men had been found encamped among us.

And then began the fight against the plague which is raging yet, and will rage until victory is won, or the bug is lost. If it is lost, in a few years there will probably be no part of the nation free from bubonic plague. It will fester in the slums of the cities, and among the negroes of the south—and the rats and squirrels will carry it to the farms and the forest.—Omaha News.

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Dr. Wm. G. Anderson, director of the gymnasium, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
Mr. Jakob Bolln director Bolln School of Physical Education, New York City.
Mr. H. S. Anderson, instructor in gymnastics, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
Dr. Francis W. Kracher (of Vienna), lecturer in German, University of Chicago.
Dr. Joseph Peterson, professor of psychology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.
Miss Mary Parmelee, instructor in Domestic Art Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah.
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